

REMARKS

I. Status of the Application

At the time of the Action, Claims 1-56 were pending. Claims 4-7, 17-49, and 56 have been canceled above. Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the recitations of canceled Claims 5 and 6.

Pending Claims 1-3 and 8, 10-13 and 16 stand rejected under Section 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,959,245 to Moe et al. (Moe). Claim 9 stands rejected under Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moe. Claims 14 and 15 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Moe in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,343,660 to Martin (Martin). Claims 50-55 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable based on U.S. Patent No. 6,205,268 to Chraplyvy et al. (Chraplyvy) in view of Moe. In addition, the Action objects to the drawings under 37 CFR 1.121(d).

These rejections and objections are addressed below.

II. The Drawing Objections

The Action rejects the drawings for the failure to show each and every feature of the claims, and specifically for the failure to show recitations from Claims 18 and 34. Inasmuch as these claims have been canceled above, this objection is now moot, and Applicants respectfully request that it be withdrawn.

III. The Section 102(b) Rejection

As noted above, Claim 1 (now amended) stands rejected under Section 102(b) as anticipated by Moe. More specifically, in rejecting former Claims 5 and 6 (the subject matter of which is now incorporated into Claim 1), the Action states that Moe discloses all of the features of original Claim 1, then further states that "[r]e claims 1-8 and 16, the cable of Moe et al. comprises structure and materials as claimed. Accordingly, the properties and characteristics as recited in the claimed invention are inherent from the cable of Moe et al." Based on these findings, the Action concludes that the subject matter of former Claims 5 and 6 is anticipated.

In response, Applicants submit that the cable disclosed in Moe is limited to use in 50 Ω cable applications (*see* Moe at column 9, lines 49-56, wherein it is stated that the Moe cable is particularly suited for 50 Ω applications). 50 Ω cables are typically employed in wireless applications, such as the connections from wireless antennae to transmitters, within cellular towers, and in buildings to attach distributed antenna systems. In contrast, Claim 1 recites that the cable has a nominal impedance of 75 Ω . 75 Ω cables are typically used in broadband environments, such as hybrid fiber-cable (HFC) networks and cable television. Moe fails to disclose either a 75 Ω cable or the use of its cable in 75 Ω environments. As such, Moe cannot anticipate Claim 1.

In addition, Claim 1 recites that the cable has a return loss of -25 dB. Moe is silent as to the return loss of its cable. As such, it cannot anticipate Claim 1.

Moreover, Moe does not suggest the construction of a 75 Ω cable. As discussed above, the Moe cable is directed to a 50 Ω cable, and 50 Ω cables are employed in vastly different environments with vastly different performance requirements. Thus, the statement in the Action that "the properties and characteristics as recited in the claimed invention are inherent from the cable of Moe et al." is simply incorrect. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to conceive a cable as recited in Claim 1 based on the teachings of Moe.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 1 and claims dependent therefrom under Section 102(b) based on Moe be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that Moe also fails to render the subject matter of Claim 1 and claims dependent therefrom unpatentable under Section 103(a).

IV. Rejections of Claims 50-56 under Section 103(a)

In rejecting Claims 50-55 under Section 103(a), the Action cites Chraplyvy for the disclosure of an HFC network, and Moe for the disclosure of the specific cable. However, as noted above, Moe fails to disclose a 75 Ω cable. An HFC network is a communications network that combines optical fiber cable and copper cable for the transmission of telecommunications


signals, typically over long distances. A 50 Ω cable simply does not have the capacity to function in an HFC network. As such, combining a network such as that disclosed in Chraplyvy with a cable like that of Moe would destroy the operability of the Chraplyvy network.

Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in this art would not have been motivated to combine these references. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of Claims 50-55 under Section 103(a) be withdrawn.

V. Conclusion

Inasmuch as all of the outstanding issues raised in the Action have been addressed, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance, and requests that it be passed to allowance and issue.

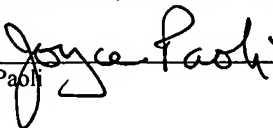
Respectfully submitted,


James R. Cannon
Registration No. 35,839

Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec, P.A.
P. O. Box 37428
Raleigh, North Carolina 27627
Telephone: (919) 854-1400
Facsimile: (919) 854-1401
Customer Number 20792

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Joyce Paul